Business Nofices.

A large sale is hoped for Ladies Furs, Sleigh-Bobes, &c., at greatly reduced prices. J. H. Harley, No. 34 John M. Williams one-sixth of his gross sales for the week end-ing Jan. 13, lexisative, to the suffering poor in our midst, to be divided as follows: one-third to the lexides Home Mission, one-third to the Five Points House of Lodnetty, and one-third to the poor of Brooklyn. Every article will be sold at a re-duced rate.

FURS AT COST-FURS AT COST-At WHITE'S -At White's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton's: .-Furs at cost-at cost-at Cost-at White's -at White's - at White's - at White's. Remember this: First at-at White's. No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton'st.

PIANOS, PIANOS—ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PIANOS, PIANOS—ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PAICE.—Superier toned Pianos for \$17% also for \$190, \$225, \$200, and Pianos of verry variety of say is and order, 520, \$275, \$360, and Pianos of verry variety of say is and order, 520, \$275, \$360, and Pianos of verry variety of say is and order, from these with the most elegantly-carved users and Pask English to the plainest fit is badd comprising Planos from ten different manufactories—among them the beautiful Ecutary Planos of Rent Planos and the clebrated modern improved Horace Waters Planos Second hand Planos it great barriaging pieces from \$40 to \$156, \$25, \$400, \$600, \$115, \$125, \$135, \$150, \$115, \$125, \$135, \$150,

PRIZE CONCERT.—Who wants a Plane for a song? A prize of a 4:50 Plane for the best caundram; do. for the best polar. Eight Plane for the best miscellaneous music, comparture, &c. Office for the reception of crossan drums, &c., No. 450 Broseway, Boom No. 6. J. Price & Co. drums, &c., No. 450 Broseway, Boom No. 6. J. Price & Co.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN .- ALFRED MEN CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—ALFRED MEN not a Co., No. 441 Broadway, now offer, at greatly reduced prices, Men's and Boyy OFREGATS and Tailman, together with many other kinds of Winter apparel. The object is to reduce their large stock of Winter Clothing, to make room for a Spring assortment. Their clothing is made up with the best quality of trimmings and now marked to soil at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

The care-control of the control of the control of the care of the

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHixe -- size sed worth of fine winter Clothing, manufactures by three of the leading house in Brandows, selling at 25 percent below cost of manufacture, at Evans's Clothing Ware bouse Nos 68 and 68 Fullon at

PROSTED PEET! PROSTED FEET :- BARNES'S calchested REMEDY never falls to cure the worst cases. The violent litching is instently allayed. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. Milnau, No. 165 Broadway.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1855.

The DARLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$6 per annum.

The SENI WEERLY TRIBUNE is published on Tuesday and Frday of each weak, and sont to mail so were here at \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$11 25.

The WERLLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; five copies for \$5; two popies for \$12; twenty copies when each two address, \$20. Subscriptions, it all cases, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must be handed in to-day.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic sails from this port for Liverpool To-Day

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE can be left with the following Agents: Paris .- Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Jan. 9 .- The business to-day was rather unimportant. The Old Soldiers were invited to occupy floor-seats in the Senate. A bill for the construction of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph was presented. The bill to reorganize the army was reported, with amendments. The Judiciary Reform was then discussed until adjournment.

House, Jan. 9.—After petitions, it was voted to close debate on the Pacific Railroad on Tuesday next. The morning hour was used up in discussion upon the bill to amend the Graduation Act. The amendment, charging 14j cents per acre, was before the House but no vote was teken upon it. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up in Committee. Mr. Latham spoke in favor of lines of Mail Steamers to Asia, and of the Railroad itself. He occupied the time until adjourn-

The telegraph brings us the gratifying intelligence of the election of the Rev. James Harlan, Anti-Nebraska candidate from Iowa, for U.S. Senator for the full term from the 4th of March next, to succeed Gen. Augustus C. Dodge, of Nebraska infamy. Mr. Harlan was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1847, over Chief Justice Mason (the present Commissioner of Patents) by 400 majority, and again in 1848 over Thomas H. Benton, Jr., but was defrauded out of the certificate by a process in lows termed "Cutlerization;" and thus chested out of the office. Mr. Harlan received the Whig nomination for Governor in 1850, but we believe he did not run. On the withdrawal of Fitz Henry Warren. Mr. Harlan was put in nomination as the Republican candidate, and received the support of all of Mr. Warren's friends. A few of the Silver Grays formed a fusion with the Nebrakaites and endeavored to elect Ebenezer Cook, a renegade Whig. as Dodge's successor, but, as the result has shown, this Hunker coalition has been signally

The Know-Nothings are reported to have tasted the cup of affliction yesterday in Pittsburgh and Alleghany, by the defeat of their Mayoralty candidate.

beaten.

Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, was taken suddenly and dangerously ill yesterday; but, at the date of our latest dispatch, it was thought that he would recover.

The steamship Baltic, with seven days later intelligence from Europe, is now about due at this port-having sailed from Liverpool on the 30th

The steamship Sarah Sands, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th December, has not been beard from yet. She is now in her 34th day out. The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with advices from San Francisco to the 16th De cember, is now fully due.

Wendell Phillips delivered a masterly lecture, (in the Anti-Slavery Course.) at the Tabernacle, last night. We give a very full report.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The present attitude of parties and politics in husetts affords so striking an illustration of the truths we have uniformly urged with regard to the inevitable tendency and results of the movement termed "Know-Nothing." that we cannot suffer it to pass without comment.

Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts is, as we have already explained, substantially a mode of arriving at the "Fusion" of all elements of hostility to the Nebraska outrage. This Fusion was desired and proposed by the distinctive Free-Sollers last summer, but the Whig leaders had State in their hands, supposed they could hold it, and did not see the wisdom of dividing the loaf when they might as well have the whole. So the effort for a direct and formal Fusion was defeated, and the great mass of the people, who were still intent on presenting an undivided front to the Douglasites, were left no alternative but to bring about the same conjunction in an informal, underhand way; which they did through the medium of the Know-Nothing moonshine. When the votes at the November State Election were counted great was the amazement of the

venerable respectabilities (sometimes irreverently termed Old Fogies) on learning that over Eighty Thousand had been cast for the Know Nothing candidates, and less than Tairty Thousand for any other-that the Know Nothing State Ticket was elected by a clear majority over all others, while all the new Legisla ture, less than half a dozen members excepted, were of the victorious party. The very magnitude and completeness of the triumph necessarily endangered the integrity of the suddenly organized and loosely aggregated party which had won it; and the Legislature had scarcely assembled when the most serious feads began to dis tract it, in spite of the show of substantial quantimity still externally maintained.

The great bone of contention is the seat in the United States Sepate vacated by Mr Everett's resignation, and now filled ad interim by the Hon. Julius Rockwell under an appointment from the late Governor. For this seat, two candidates are prominent-Henry Wilson, who declined the Free Soil nomination for Governor in order to throw his strength and efforts into the Know-Nothing scale, and Aifred B. Ely, who is commended as an original and determined Native American. Besides these, Marshall P. Wilder (late Whig) and Nathaniel P. Brooks (ex Demo crat) are talked of, while Mr. Rockwell, though not a Know-Nothing, has some supporters. He should have many, for it is not likely that his

place will be filled by a better man. The Free-Soilers who last Fall rushed pellmell into the Know Nothing lodges until hardly enough of them were left for seed, evidently cal culated that the Senatorship would be conceded them of course. To this end, they assented to the choice of a Webster Wnig of Baston for Governor, to the selection of a Whig Speaker of the House, and so on. Yet, though they probably contributed the largest quota of votes toward the Know Nothing display of strength, they are likely to miss their aim, and miss it on the precise ground which we have so often inlicated. The partisans of Ely, or of Wilder, say, very forcibly, "It won't do to elect Wilson to the Senate, for he is more a Free-Soiler than a Know-Nothing; he will not be cordially re-· ceived by our Carolina and Louisiana brethren; his appearance at Washington as a Know-Nothing Senator will cause a jur in the machinery. and perhaps prevent an agreement on Houston. or Rayner, or Garret Davis, or Fillmare, as our candidate for President. No, we mustn't send an open, active Anti-Slavery man to the Senate, any how"-and on this basis all the members who are not Free Soders are likely to combine on Ely, or some other aspirant of like principles, and elect him.

We ask all earnest opponents of the Slave Power to watch closely the progress of the Know-Nothing movement, and see if it does not justify our denunciation of it as a necessary ally of Slavery-striking down this opponent in one State and keeping down that one is another -no matter though he belong to the order-simply because the interest, growth and ascendancy of Nativeism are held to require the suppression of all " agitation" respecting Slavery-in other words, unbounded submission to the exactions and behests of the Slave Power. Willfully blind must be be who does not perceive this.

We are not anxious for the establishment of a new tariff as a mere triumph of the cause we have so long and so constantly advocated; but when we consider the wide-spread ruin and misery which now exist in the country-machinery everywhere lying idle, and throngs of skillful artisans starving for want of labor-it is impossible not to feel a deep and earnest impatience for the end of such a state of things. The only measure that can possibly restore our industry and commerce to a healthy condition, is the establishment of Protection to American Labor as the cardinal principle of our national policy. Let the tariff of 1842 be substantially renewed, and the country will at once revive, and energy and hopeful activity take the place of stagnation and distress. But we have little expectation of any such action from the present Congress. The Democratic party. which controls that body, though bankrupt itself and in a more hopeless case even than business and industry, has not the shrewdness or the courage to adopt the only possible means of regaining its lost popularity; and we shall no doubt have to ill the great interests of the country are still more fatally depressed before there is any recurrence to a sound and healthful system.

A striking symptom of returning sense may however, be found in the elaborate articles lately put forth by The Journal of Commerce and The Erening Post, to prove that the duty which the present tariff imposes on wool is destructive to that branch of our manufactures, as well as injurious to the woo'-growers. Though this is a discovery which a slight exercise of the mental facul ties might have made at the time this duty was imposed, it is encouraging to see the free traders arrive at it even after eight years of such experience as we have now had. Our cotemporaries are at last convinced that it is wrong to impose a higher duty upon the raw material than upon the manufactured article: but when, eight years sgo, we urged that simple truth upon their attention, and entreated that it might be regarded in the construction of the tariff with which Mr. Walker was then about to afflict the country, it was met with scepticism and contempt.

Though the same vicious principle of discrimination in favor of foreign manufactures prevails in other parts of the tariff, there is none in which it works with such disastrous effect as in the duty on wool, because it nowhere else attacks so con siderable an interest. Under the influence of this principle, nearly two thirds of all the wool we consume is is ported in the shape of manufactures, while the amount of wool produced in the country has not increased during the last ten years. In 1846 we but factories making broadcloth to the value of \$12,000,000 yearly, and our importations from the continent of Europe were trifling; but now, the last of these factories is closed, after having struggled long with serious losses to its proprietor, while we import from France, Belgium and Germany, to the amount of nearly thirty millions a year. Here we see the result of the sham free-trade tariff of 1846, and this is only one of the deadly blows it has struck at the prosperity and strength of the nation. No wonder that the more astute among its advocates should warmly recommend a change; but to be consistent, they should extend the reform be-

youd the wool duty to a reconstruction of the entire system. A vigorous effort is now being made to procure lition of this obserious duty, on the prin ciple of admitting all raw materials free, as proposed by Secretary Guthrie. By this means our papufacturers would be enabled to procure the fine wool of Saxony on the same terms as it is obtained by those of Europe. This kind of woolisnecerrary for the filling of broadcloth, while it is produced in this country only in very limited quantities and at an excessive cost; though the mass of American whol is unsurpassed for warp. If, then, all kinds of wool are admitted without duty, we may at once begin to compete with the best manufacturers of Europe, whether in fine broade eths or in blankets and such coarse fabrics. which we now cannot do. Then thousands of workmen would at once find employment, while our wool-growers would have opened to them a vast and profitable do nestic market since their wool would be required to furnish warp for all that smount of cloth which we now buy abroad. In this way, it is argued, every interest of the country would be greatly advanced, and millions of dollars, which we are now compelled to send to Europe every year, would be kept at home.

Such is the line of reasoning now adopted by the organs of British free trade in this City. It is substantially the same as we have presented to our readers at any time since Mr. Walker began to legislate against the industry of his own country for the benefit of England and the Continent of Europe. The only difference is, that we have not spplied it to the finest kind of wool, not having been wont to believe that our farmers could not produce it of the best quality, at a reasonable price. Nor are we still convinced that the true method would not be to retain the duty on fine wool, while levying a sufficient impost on foreign broadcloths to protect our manufactures against European competition. Still less are we convinced that a change of the tariff in this respectatione can meet the imminent exigencies of the times. We must make our own iron, as well as our own cloth, before we can permanently return to a state of prosperity and independence. However, we shall welcome any reform, though it fails to bring thorough relief; and if the British freetraders do nothing worse than to abolish the wool duty, there will be resson to be thankful, until we have a Congress which shall determine to regard the interest of America and its people rather than that of Europe.

POST-OFFICE IMPOSTS. The Postmaster at Detroit has raised the quar terly rent of letter boxes from twenty-five to fifty ecuts; and a similar change has been made by other Postmasters in different parts of the coun try. This is done under the pretext that the clerical force in the office is insufficient for the public accommodation; and it is claimed that there is no other mode by which an adequate number of clerks can be provided. It seems to be the law that "the receipts from boxes, beyend two thousand dollars, shall be applied by Postmasters in defraying the expenses of their offices, and shall be accounted for in the same manner as they are required to account for their commissions." That is to say. Postmasters who receive a salary of (say) \$1,000, may pocket the same, and \$2,000 additional from the charges for the boxes, applying the balance of box-reveone to the payment of the clerks. This may be law; but is it justice! The rates of postage are fixed by an act of Congress; they are uniform, or intended to be; but when an individual is charged 124 cents per quarter box-rent in one locality and \$1.50 in another, of course the equality is destroyed. John Jones pays for 100 letters per year three dollars, which is the regular legal charge. John Smith also pays three dollars for 100 letters; but, "for convenience" "sake." he has taken a box for which he pays (in this City) six dollars a year. Thus Smith's hundred letters actually cost him wine cents spiece or trebie postage. But what if he rebels? Why he must wait just as long as the parties interested in the box-revenue choose to fumble over the immense heap of letters for Smith, and thus John loses time and patience, and is driven

to swallow ' the system" and hire a box. New, it is the duty of the Government to provide all needful room and help for the safe and speeds distribution and delivery of the mails. Aside from the Anti-Democracy of special privlieges, season tickets, and secured seats for those who happen to be able to pay for them, we hold that the Government ought not to allow such an unequal distribution of tax, however willing the box-renters may be to stand it. The system is all wrong, and unworthy of any respectable erement. When a Post Office is established, it should be fitted up for all necessary and desirable public accommodation, and supplied with every avenience. The Government might as well ask the people to furnish a building in which to keep the Office, as to pravide themselves with boxes. If it is too poor to furnish suitable accommodations, it should give up the business, and

et individuals take charge of it. The system, moreover, is liable to great abuse. Who is to determine what amount of clerical force is necessary in a Post Office? Who is to say how much labor the employes shall perform, and what their compensation shall be ! Suppose it should be thought expedient to increase the number, or, if not the number, the pay of Post-Office Clerks one bundred per cent., should the whole of the increased amount be paid by bosrepters, and nothing by the mass of the people A Post-Office for this City needs to be five times as large as the old church that now serves as a monument of Government folly. It should also be in a place where it could be got at; with a range of delivery windows equal to the letters of the alphabet, if need be; and then the "necessity" for private boxes would be obviated, and the suspiciou that "arcommodations" offered to the public for pay are really for the benefit of private interests would have no foundation.

One of the latest arguments in favor of the " Pe "culier Institution" appears in The Columbia S. C.
Times of the 6th inst. In an art de ridiculing the dea of a ball to rese funds for the poor in New-York,

The Times triumphantly exclaims: What a contrast, in respect to the comfort of the certing classes and their abundant means of supportlabeting classes and their abundant means of supporting themselves during the inclementers of similar, does the South present when compared with the North. Such an occurrence as a whole family perishing of hunger and cold is absolutely unknown among us. But scarce a winter passes by at the North that does not witness the most heartrending speciates of death, from starvation and the inclemencies of the season. What is the cause of this difference in the two sections of the same Confederacy! May not the cause be ascribed to the fact that the laboring classes at the South are mostly slarer, whose welfare is carefully provided for by humane and provident masters, whose interest it is to take the best possible care of them?

It is remarkable that persons never perish with cold where the average winter temperature is from ten to twenty degrees above the freezing point; and, of course, it is all owing to the benificent influence of Slavery, though we certainly should not have thought

of ascribing the fact to any such cause. The sun, toe, at this season, is nearly an hour longer above the horizon at Charleston than in New York—all, no doubt, owing to ' the fact that the laboring classes at the South are mostly slaves." What a wonderful

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribu Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855. Dispatches have been received through the hands of Lieut, Moore from Consul Hopkins and Capt. Page of the Water-Witch, and delivered to the Navy, and transferred to the State Department. They say President Lopez, of Paraguay, took down the American dag, banished Hopkins, took possession of the property of an American Company established to navigate the Paragnay River. He ordered all Americans connected with it out of the country, forbads Ameri-

and stopped all further operations of the United States Surveying Expedition.

John M. Botts and Thurlow Weed were the lions on the floor of the House to-day.

Dawson's Homestead speech was admirable and

can vessels of war to enter the waters of Paraguay.

telling, it kept the attention of the whole House.

Three physicians, after a consultation, express hopes that Senator Norris will recover.

hopes that Senator Norris will recover.

The Globe, this evening, contains a communication from a depositor in the Exchange Bank. The editorial comments set the Institution, and the parties interested in it, in an unenvisible light—advising depositors to unite and make common cause against the partners of the firm of Selden. Withers & Co., and test the legality of certain partners withdrawing from the firm without public announcement; also, whether the private property of the stockholders has been legally transferred, as asserted.

The editor says, if the creditors apply to Mr. Withers, he will say he withdrew from the Bank when it was solvent. Mr. Selden will say the same, and Mr. Latham will say Messrs. Selden and Withers hold his securifies.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF SENATOR NORRIS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9-11:40, A M. I have just left Senator Norris's room. He is not ead, but wholly insensible. Mrs. Norris and son are with him. He is attended by Dr. Boyle, who says it is a disease of the heart, and that he may recover, but chances are ten to one sgainst him. He was well yesterday, and was taken ill at 10 o clock last night. They are leeching and cupping him, and using mustard plasters, with violent rubbing of the limbs to keep up the circulation, at which President Pierce and Messrs. Webster and Hibbard are assist-It is evident that they fear a fatal termination

6 P. M.-Senstor Norris, of New-Hampshire, is lying in a critical state, from an a tack of the d sease of the heart last night.

9 P. M.-Senator Norris is better now, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. His discuse is a neuralgic affection of the heart.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSA-CHUSETTS.

CHUSEITS.

Bosrov, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1835.

Mr. Gardner was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts to-day, in presence of both branches of the
Legislature and an unusually large assemblage of citizets. His Address on the occasion is mainly devoted
to an enusciation of the principles of the party by
which te was elected. He said that the matter which
most commends itself to their attention, concerns our
foreign population—the duties of republicans toward
them, and the dangers from them.

After allading to the increase of immigration from
10,000 from 17:00 to 1:10 to one million and a half
from 1=10 to 1>0, he says that a large proportion of
the poverty and crime proceeds from them, and that
was statesmanship should interfere within the limits

e poverty and crime proceeds from them, and that be statesmanship should interfere within the lim to the Constitution to cirect, andiorate, and control

of the Constitution to circet, another and control these elements. For this great American movement the times are peculiarly propinents—great parties having subsided into their original elements, and old issues having become obsolete or dying out.

He bodes that the dominant race must regulate the in coming class. To disput from popular use every foreign language, to put all public documents in the English tongas since; to ordain that all schools must be the State shall use the same language; to disput all injurys companies founded on and developing. and military companies founded on and developing actuarity foreign sympathies, to discourage imported exclusive foreign sympathies, to discourage imported to titled demagagues—the broken-down leaders of a ular agrarianism, or continental rel republication, above trade here is to put themselves at the head of their deluded countrymen, to organize preliatives, to alize foreign feeling and morbid passion, and then I the mestives to the highest partican bidder. To purify and canable the elective franchise, to ope a carefully-guarded check list throughout the

canize America; to retain the Bible in our Con Schools; to keep entire the separation of Cl and State, to pationalize before we naturalize educate before either; to guard against citizenship

to calucate before either: to guard against carachan, becoming cheap.

These constitute a work transcending the or fluary platform of party and ranking with the great movement that originally founded nations. He quotes the opinions of the fathers of the Republic in support of his opinions, and says, the universal record of history teaches that all Republics that have rion and fall in, owe their destruction to foreign influence, universal records of the same and the control of the same and seen at first-permitted till too strong for resistance-at last fatal.

seen at first—permitted till too strong for resistance—
at last fatal.

The citizens of Marsachuseth distrust foreign infigunces, nursed in unatoms and creeds antagonistic torepublicanism; vensi voters, controlled by alien leadets, seekers of office and honors; ignorant voters,
nisted by designing politicians for place and power,
victous voters, bound to by promised impunity and licarre for their wrong-doings. They hold, therefore,
that the foreigners shall enjoy all the blessings of the
country, but that the natives shall continue to administer the laws, according to their own judgment, and
the example of their inthers.

The present easy system of naturalization he calls
a blot upon judicial proceedings, and a depreciation
of the dignity and value of citizenship. He is in favor
of restricting the alien franchise. In regard to the
present depressed condition of industry, he says our
remedy is not so much in legiciative cancements and
tariffs as in cultivating a feeling of patriotic nationality, and a united desirmination to encourage the skill
and infourty of the American laburer by consuming
the home products of the shop, the factory, and the
field, in preference to imported fabric and foreign productions, which result must be the inevitable sequence
of a truly American sentiment pervasing our nation.

He recommends an amendment to the Constitution

ductions, which result must be the inevitable sequence of a truly American sentiment pervading our nation. He recommends an amendment to the Constitution, that no one of alian birth skall be qualified to vote by naturalization until he has been here twenty one years nor then, until he can read and write the English language. In regard to the military, he says "One of my earliest official acts will be to recommend the revision of the laws requiring, by the "advice and consent of the Executive Council, to disband all militia companies composed of persons of foreign birth."

The saio recommends the forbidding by law the national content of the forbidding by law the national contents.

sons of foreign torus. He also recommends the forbidding by law the psy-ent of the State bounty to any minimary company, bich has members of foreign birth.

which has members of foreign birth.

He recommends the repeal of the unconstitutional sections of the fluor law, and will sanction any constitutional law passed to prevent intemperance.

He slindes to the Slavery legislation of Congress, denounces the aggressions of Slavery, and subults whether additional legislation is not necessary to secure these cardinal rights—the habeas corpus and trial by jury.

trial by jury.
In regard to the national policy of the American

In regard to the national policy of the American party, he says: We wish our army Americanized, and our navy nationalized. We wish the restriction as to birth, applicable to the office of President of the United States, extended to the members of the Cabinet and of Congress-to the Judges of the Sapreme Court, and to all our Diplomatic Representatives about. We desire a vital amendment of the naturalization laws, and a uniform requirement of twenty-one years residence in the United States, before the elective franchise is conferred upon aliens. We wish stringent national laws regarding immigration, the imposition of a uniform and sufficient capi-We wish stringent national laws regarding immigration, the imposition of a uniform and suffinent capitation tax, and universal deportation of the criminals and paupers shipped to our shores. These and other reforms can only be consummated through an American President, and an American Congress.

The expenditures of the year have been \$950,005, and the deficit of incomes \$231,225.

He favors the repeal of the usury laws, so far as regards negotiable paper of less than eight months; also a change in the laws for the imprisonment for debt; and also more security to the holders of banknotes, to the wages of labor, and for the laws of insolvency.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.
The Ohio River is falling. It is now eight feet feep

In conclusion he argues the justice of the claims of

Massachusetts, in asking for the payment of the ac-penses incurred, and for services performed during the war of 1812.

been elected U. S. Senator from Iowa.

ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR. CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855. The Rev. James Harlan (Anti-Nebraska Whig) has

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.
TRESTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.
The Legislature of this State met to-day, and the Serate organized by electing Col. Wm C. Alexader, Democrat, President, and A. R. Throckmorton, Democrat, Secretary, over John Rogers, Whig, of Burlington. Mr. Thomas, of Cumberland, Native American, was elected Sergeant at Arms over Furman, Know-Nothing, of Burlington, by a vote of 12 to 8. The neual resolutions, &c., were passed, when the Senate adjourned. to 8. The usual resoluthe Senate adjourned.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
CINCINSATI, Monday, Jan. 8, 1835.
The Ohio State Democratic Convention, for the
nomination of State officers, met at Columbus to-day.

nomination of State officers, met at Columbus to-day. The attendarce was not large. A motion to defer the nominations till next summer was lost by a large majority, and Gov. Medill and all the present State officers were then renominated for the offices now held by them respectively.

Resolutions were adopted denoming Slavery, the Know Nothings, and Senator Adams's bill amending the Naturalization Laws; indorsing the Battimore platform of 1852; favoring the passage of a State law to prevent banks from collecting debts, and against taking bank paper in payment of taxes.

The proceedings were calm and orderly.

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGIS-LATURE.
CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.
An Anti-Know-Nothing resolution in the House of Representatives of this State, was, to-day, laid on the table by a vote of 3s to 36.

KNOW-NOTHING DEFEATS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

Mayor Volz, the citizens candidate, was re-lected a this city to-day by a majority of hundred and syventy-three over Morgan, the Know-Nothing

candidate.

In Alleghany City, also, Adams, the citizens' candidate, was resisted Mayor over the Know Nothing

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES AT ERIE. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855. In the Supreme Court this morning, in consequence

of the receipt of the dispatch from Erie announcing the renewal of the railroad troubles there, Messrs Campbell, Herst, and Meredith applied for a writ of assistance, directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, commanding him to proceed to the scene of disorder with such force as may be necessary to enforce the several decrees of the Supreme Court in reference to the affair. The Court, after a consultation, said they could not agree to the form of the writ, but would decide the matter to-merrow morning.

The American Express Company have made the necessary arrangements to forward their goods and oneys at this point, notwithstanding the railroad

OLD SOLDIERS CONVENTION. WASSINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9 Old Soldiers not again in Convention to day, cording to the order of adjournment yesterday. Several of the Old Soldiers recounted the incidents

times past. Ex Gov. Ritner made an eloquent appeal in behalf

Ex. Gov. Rither made an eloquent appeal in behalf
of the Pernsylvania troops.

Sundry additional resolutions were then passed, for
the purpose of carrying out those adopted yesterday,
and providing for the appointment of a standing SubCommittee of one or more from each State, to remain
in this city, and press immediate action upon their
claims by Congress. Complimentary resolutions to
Gen. Counts, the author of yesterday's resolutions.

Gen. Coomts, the author of yesterday's resolutions, and to other individuals, were adopted.

The Senate's resolution to admit the old soldiers on the floor of the Senate Chamber was accepted, and, with the New York flag at their head, they marched to the Capitol, and visited the Senate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again to-

morrow at 3 o clock, when, in accordance with resonation, its members will proceed in a body visit to Mount Vernon—there to disband and again at this place on the all of January next.

LATER FROM HAVANA. New-Onleass, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855, steamship Cahawba has arrived at this port,

The steamship Canawaa has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 3d inst.

The U.S. stramer Princeton arrived at Havana on the list uit, after an unsuccessful search for the sloop-of war Albany. She would leave for Key West on the 24 in st.

sloop of war Albany. She would leave to Key research the trial of Estampes, alias Lacoste, was progressing. He had made a declaration, exonerating Mr. Felix from all complicity in the folloustering at tenut at Baracon; regulates any connection with the Cuban Junta of the United States, and says he was above in the attempt at revolution, and quite ready to die. He will probably be condensed, but it is thought Gas. Concha will pardon him.

The captain and mate of the schooner John G. White are only to be charged with sanuggling.

Geó. N. Sanders came passenger in the Cubawba.

THE POST-OFFICE PRINTING.

New-Onleass, Saturday, Jan. 6, 185 Our Postmaster has decided that The Delta is four Postmaster has decided that The Delta is ters in this city. The Programs having bucket from the contest. The circulation of The Delta December showed an average excess of 2,000 over The Picagona's circulation in the same month last

ATIEMET TO ROB A BANK.
PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1835.
Inc. Blackstone Bank of Uxbridge was entered either on saturday or Sunday evening. The robbers forced the door of the building and the two outer deere of the vault, the inner door was held by a combination lock, which was displaced in such a manner that it had not been got open at the o'clock yeater-doy effermeon. On examination, however, it was found they had taken nothing away.

LOAN OF \$300,000 FOR BANGOR.
BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.
At a meeting of our citizens, hast night, the followg resolution was passed. That the Mayor be requested, in behalf of the citizens of Bangor, to peri-tion the Legislature for authority to raise an addi-tional lean of \$300,000, on the credit of the city.

SUICIDE.

Bostos, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

Jacob F. Brown, a Messenger in the New-England
Back hing bimed from the window of his house, to
Bowdein at this merning. The rope broke, and he
fell to the ground, which killed him instantly,
Jacob H. Brown, who committed suicide to day by
hanging himself from the window of his boardinghouse. No 7 Bowd in square, is said to be a defaulter
for six to reven thousand dollars to the New England
Bank, of which he was Messenger. He was 2° years
old, and is very respectably connected.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Warren Tilton, Esq., of Mes-achusetts, was admit-

ted as a counselor in this Court to day.

No. 15—Alexander M. Lawrence et al claimants of the skip Hornet vs. Charles Muriaru, appeal from the District Court of North Carolina.

Judge Curties delivered the opinion of the Court, versing the decree of the District Court, and re-acting the cause, with directions to dismiss the li-15-The United States vs. Jules Loois, claim-

ant, &c. No. 16-Same vs. Paul Tueon. No. 17-Same vs. Lion Pinsard & Co; No. 18-same vs. same, errors to Circuit Court for the East-ern District of Louisant. Judga Najson delivered separate opinions in each of these cases, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cases for further proceedings in conformity with

the opinions delivered.

No 22—Adam D. Stewart vs. The United States.

Error to Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Judge Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, offirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this

No. 103-Alfred Savignac vs. Abraham Garrison. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overraling the motions of Mr. Baxter in the 3-Original Docket-The State of Plorida,

omplainant, vs. The State of Georgis. Argument on the motion to intervene in this cause in behalf of the United States, was continued by Mr. Berrien, councel for the respondent in opposition thereto, and concluded by Attorney-General Cushing in support of THE OHIO RIVER.

Wilkington, Del., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1835.
Wm. H. Williams was convicted, to-day, at New atle, for robbing the Milford Post Office, and son tence d to four years hard labor. FIRE AT UTICA.

CONVICTION FOR POST-OFFICE ROSBERY.

The grocery store of Thomas D. Lewis, corner of Steuben and Southests, was destroyed by fire at a clock the morning. The loss is estimated at \$8,802 Insured for \$7,000.

XXXIIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

Secretary to the Sense and took their seats.

Mr. SHIELDS presented a petition from the soldiers of the War of 1812, praying that the Senate pass the Bounty Land bill, now before them. Laid on the

emy of Sciences in behalf of Dr. Kune, of the Explor-ing Expedition. Referred to the Committee on Nava Affairs.

ing Expedition. Referred to the Committee on Navai Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON—I have been requested by Commodore Stewart, and others, officers of the U.S. frigate Constitution, to ask a remuseration for the loss occurring to them from the capture of the Levant on the 10th of March, 1813, at Port au-Praya, by a British Squadron. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a bill in favor of the construction of the Pacific Railroad and the collateral Magnetic Telegraph.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments, the bill for the reorganization of the army, and moved that it be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition from the citizens of Cumberland County, Pa., praying for an extension of the Rounty Land Laws.

The Judiciary Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. GEYER moved so amend the bill by striking out the first section.

formance. The Judges must, therefore, by Counted to the Seat of Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN-1 do not think the necessities of the country require so radical a change as that proposed. It is too late for Senators to object that Judges cannot be constitutionally compelled to perform Circuit daties; the acquiescence of earlier Judges had settled the question. I want the present system continued, because it secures something more than paper Judges. Still, some change is useded, which perhaps, we may accomplish by giving appellate jurisdiction to Circuits.

Mr. RUSK-No benefit will be received by Taxas from the present bill. She has no Circuit. I am is

from the present bill. She has no Circuit. I am in favor of increasing the local Judges, so as to leave the Supreme Court undisturbed in their attention to the Appollate jurisdiction at the sent of Government. I can't go for the substitute of the Senator from li-

I can t go for the substitute of the Senator from Il-linous, and shall vote against the striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. GEYER reviewed the whole ground, and thought modifications might be made which would allow Judges to perform both Appellate and Circuit duties.

allow Judges to periora own Appendic and Cassaduties.

Mr. BADGER opposed striking out the first section, and was in favor of some such plan as that of the Senator from Blinois. The business of the Separame Court has increased to such an extent, that the Circuit service must be dispensed with, or appellate duties at the Seat of Government neglected.

Mr. CHASE thought that if the Circuit services be abregated, the number of Judges should be abridged, and submitted an amendment to that end.

Mr. BUTLER objected: remarking, different sections of the Court would be dissatisfied, and the result might be, that most of the Judges would be taken from some one section of the Union.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WHEELER presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Company, and the merchants of New York, asking Congress to subscript the Secretary of the News to status

New York, for the preservation of life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, to proceed at a moment's natice to any point designated. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. AIREN asked leave to present the memoral of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that a tender of mediation be made by this Government in the European war.

Mr. WALSH objected.

A resolution was passed, terminating the dabate on the Pacific Railroad bill on the 16th inst.

The House took up the bill, and adatory of the act of August last, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. DAWSON said that last ression the Homestead bill was sent to the Senate, which evaded a direct vote therean, by adopting the substitute of Mr. Habter, which would enure more to the benefit of Natical Property of the second of the

Before disposing of the subject the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. JONES, (Tenn) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to longuire into the approlency of extending the Armed Occupation Act to New-Mexico and Urah, with a view to the suppression of Indian hostilities in those Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. LATHAM speke in favor of establishing a kied Mail Steamers between San Francisce and Sanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands. He argued behow that the colonization and settlement of Cadrania by our own race would have a similar influence on Asia, as the discovery and settlement of the Continent had on Europe. The establishment of such a line would add substantially to the scaled almower of the entire country. California and Oragon are to play a part like that played by ancient Egypt in the civilization of the world. San Francisco will become a modern Alexandria, drough which the venith and magnificence of Asia will be pound into our lap. We will have an engalsive trade with Japan. China, and the Indian Arseipelago. Commerce is a greater civilizer than will. Should this bill past, it will go further to effect these important results has any other measure ingiving no greater appointance of reade with the nations, and the geographical advantages whiches possess for the astablishment of such a line of steamships; among them, the

SENATE....Washington, Jan. 9, 1835.
Sundry bills were received from the House.
Mr. CASS offered a resolution that the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, now sitting in Convention in this city, be invited to occupy seats on the floor of the Senate during the session of their Convention. Senators HOUSTON and MORTON appeared in

Mr. COOPER presented a memorial from the Acad

The Judiciary Reform bitt was then taken up.

Mr. GEYER moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section.

Mr. DAWSON—Do I understand this to be a test question as to whether the Senste will agree to change the judicial functions of the Supreme Court Judges!

Mr. FESSENDEN—Yes.

Mr. BELL—It is settled on all hands that something ought to be done. My judgment is in favor of the representative system, and if practicable, to allow the Judges to have that leisure which the bill of the Senator of Illinois contemplates. It is the pepular view of the subject that the Judges should, in some measure, be made the representative system of the Supreme Court will be preserved.

The proposition to strike out the first section is to test the sense of the Senate, whether it is in favor of dispensing with the circuit services of the United States Judges or not! The notion of these Judges traveling a long circuit, and intermingling with the people, as advocated by the Senator of Illinois, is beautiful in theory, but entirely impracticable. The delay arising from the present system is a denial of instice. He thought the Supreme Court Judges should be relieved from circuit duty.

Mr. BUTLER—The Judges are required to perform duttes inconsistent with holding their ci-cuits. Seators say, that in this Circuit Judges imbible pepular notions of jurisprudence. I much perfer that they should imbible law in their libraries. Gentlemen may indulge, if they please, fanciful theories, though, it his respect, I find their theories in the Senate Chamber much modified from those they express outside. It is necessary that the increasing business of the central Appellate Court should have the whole attention of the Judges, and therefore they cannot do Circuit duty.

Mr. TOUCEY—The increase of judicial duties.

onit daty
Mr. TOUCEY—The increase of judicial duties
caused by the expansion of the country demands that
we should take measures to provide for their perfermance. The Judges must, therefore, be confined